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AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY

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For the American Farmer.
ON PUBLIC ROADS.

Chapter IV.

If roads are not repaired, the remedy at common law would be by indictment; but in Maryland in most of the counties, the remedy is by warrant against the overseer for neglect of duty. The consequence is, that no proceedings are had; and the overseer mends when he pleases and where he pleases, without consulting the public weal, or any other convenience than his own.—He feels convinced that no one will appear before a *Justice sua sponte*, as informer, and he never thinks of mending the roads under his supervision, until he is ready with his own produce for market, and then that part of the road over which his transportation lies is carefully repaired and the residue of the road under his management barely scratched. This is a faithful portrait of an overseer of the roads generally—I admit there are exceptions, but they are like angels visits, "few and far between." If the power of inquiring into the conduct of overseers was entrusted to grand juries, who carry with them into their room a knowledge of the local wants of the county, and the injuries inflicted by negligence in their respective neighborhoods, I venture to predict the wrong would be inquired into, a remedy applied, and that one public trial would terminate the enormous evil. But we must distinguish between injuries arising from these nuisances, and consider if they be public or private.—If public, the remedy is of a criminal nature—if private, the individual aggrieved has a civil remedy. If the inconvenience be general, as stopping up a common highway, or common ferry, by which means the plaintiff could not use them, the damage which he sustains, being the same as is equally incurred by every body, no private action is allowed, in order to avoid a multiplicity of suits, Co. Lit 56 a. 1 Roll. Abr. 88. pl. 1. Payne vs. Patrick Carth. 193. Will. 74. n. a., and there the remedy is by indictment; but if by reason of a public nuisance, a man should suffer any special or extraordinary damage, vid. Williams' case, 5 Co. 73 b. Co. Lit. 56 a., as if, by logs placed, or a ditch dug in the highway, he be thrown from his horse and bruised, he may maintain an action for his particular detriment. Fowler vs. Saunders, Cro. Jac. 446. 1 Roll. Abr. 88. pl. 2. Co. Lit. 56 a. 1 Roll. Abr. 88, pl. 5. Hart vs. Bassett, T. Jon. 156. Rose vs. Miles, 4 Mau. & Sel. 103. It will however be understood that a private action will not be allowed, if the obstruction might have been avoided by ordinary skill or diligence. Butterfield vs. Forrester, 11 East 60. Flower vs. Adam, 2 Taun. 314. In such cases, actions upon the case for private nuisances, or public nuisances producing private injuries, will not be tolerated by the courts, because it was the plaintiff's own fault that he was damaged. Annapolis.

JAMES BOYLE.

BADEN CORN.

NEAR NOTTINGHAM, Prince George's Co., Md. {
January 28th, 1843.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Sir:—Last spring I applied to my friend Mr. Thos. N. Baden, and got a bushel of his celebrated Baden Corn, to be certain I should get it genuine. I planted it by itself, and for fear there might possibly be some mistake, in the course of the year, I drove down stakes at the last row.

I then planted a bushel of my own kind—which I consider to be first rate, large eared white corn, and improved some too, adjoining it, upon land as near as could be of the same quality in all respects, but put no manure upon either—I gave both the same kind of ploughing, cultivating and hoeing, to give them both as near the same chance as possible, for the purpose of proving for my own satisfaction which would produce the most corn, for I always held a secret thought that the scale would turn in favour of my kind.—When I gathered my crop, I was very careful to keep each separate, and was also very particular in measuring each separate, and I must humbly confess the Baden corn has produced the astonishing amount of nineteen barrels, (which is ninety-five bushels of shelled corn) more than my kind did, and had I not been eye witness to the whole proceedings, I don't know that I could have been persuaded to believe the fact. I am now convinced from the experiment thus made by myself, that the Baden corn is decidedly the best in this part of the country, to take it any way, and it is also certain. It produced a good deal more fodder than any other kind. Mr. Editor, last spring I planted four and a half bushels seed corn, and had it all been Baden corn I should have gained in the whole crop according to my calculation, four hundred and twenty-seven and a half bushels shelled corn; what a great saving it would have been, and that without any extra labour. I have been a corn planter more than forty years. I now beg leave to advise our friends to apply as I did, to the fountain head, and get the Baden corn genuine, and not depend on getting it where it is only the name of Baden corn, and plant their crops with it; if they don't think proper to plant the whole, plant a part with it and make experiment as I have done, then they will be better able to judge for themselves. If you think this is worthy of a place in your useful and interesting paper, you are at liberty to place it in some spare corner. The Baden corn being heavily loaded with ears and fodder, it was a good deal more broken and blown down by the storm in August last than my kind was, or I believe the difference would have been greater.

Sir, with sentiments of respect, I am truly yours, &c.,

JAMES BADEN.

CULTURE OF THE ARTICHOKE.

The subjoined articles will call attention to the subject of the culture of the Artichoke, as a winter food for hogs.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE FOR HOGS.—A correspondent at Rome, in Tennessee, inquires whether the artichoke is used by the farmers of Kentucky as a feed for hogs. According to the experience of those who have cultivated the article in Tennessee, he says an acre will yield from eight to twelve hundred bushels of the roots, which will keep twenty-five or thirty hogs perfectly fat through the winter. The artichoke must be a capital article, and is worthy of the attention of all pork raisers. If orders for seed be left at our office, our correspondent is prepared to ship to Louisville any quantity that may be demanded. Let the experiment be made. Hogs may be raised at very little cost, on clover in summer, and artichokes in winter. Artichokes have not generally been considered as adapted to field culture, on account of the difficulty of rooting them out when they once have got possession of the soil, but a herd of hogs will in time destroy every tuber. Dr. Martin, a high authority, considers the artichoke as superior to every other root for hogs and sheep. Their yield is large, and once set they need not be planted again, unless the hogs are allowed to run on them too long. Dr. Martin recommends that the orchards be set in artichokes, and says that they will be found a full substitute for mast whenever the mast may fail.—Louisville Journal.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE—(*Helianthus Tuberous*.)

From the fact, that many enquiries have been made late in relation to this very remarkable and useful plant, I am disposed to speak a few things of its culture and uses. The Jerusalem Artichoke is a native of the warmer parts of America, and of course was unknown in Europe till after the discoveries in this country by Columbus and his condutors. Since that time it has been cultivated to considerable extent on the continent as well as in Great Britain, but the reports of its profits have considerably varied, in that, as well as this country. In the old world some have cultivated it to afford shade to the game; others have converted the stocks and leaves into fodder for cattle, and others again, have encouraged its growth for the tubers alone. In this country there are two important objects to be kept in mind in raising Artichokes; 1st. The improvement of land; 2dly. The use of the tubers. However, the first matter is the cultivation, and I begin with

1. Soil. Almost any kind of land will produce Artichokes, and it is remarkable, that they will grow in the shade, that is, under trees, or in fence corners very well indeed. Land, however, with a tolerably good sandy mould will give the most abundant crop.—Low, wet soils, and very tenacious clay are not so suitable.

2. Preparation of Land. The ground should be broken as for corn, that is to say, one good deep ploughing, and a thorough harrowing will answer the purpose admirably.

3. Laying out. Rows laid off four feet each way with a bull's tongue or shovel plough, in most soils, will be the proper distance.

4. Quantity of Seed. From four to five bushels will be required to the acre, and unless the long roots are broken to pieces of three or four joints, or eyes each, this quantity will not be enough.

5. Manner of Planting. Drop one root at each cross of the plough and cover from one to two or three inches with a harrow, hoe, or plough.

6. Cultivation. So soon as the young plants appear, run round them, with a cultivator, harrow or light plough to destroy the young weeds, and loosen the earth. Keep the ground free of weeds and open to the influence of the atmosphere, till the plants are about three feet high, when they should be laid by, by the use of a cultivator; or in the absence of a cultivator, and when the land has been ploughed, the harrow should pass both ways to leave the ground loose and the surface level. Generally, about the same cultivation given to corn will answer well for Artichokes.

7. Digging. This is the most troublesome job in the management of this crop; and if the hoe is the dependence, the labor will be very tedious. The better plan, is to lay off a land as for breaking up the ground, so soon as the frost has killed the under leaves of the stocks. The plough should run from 6 to 9 inches deep and let the hands, big and little, pass directly after the plough, to pick up, that none of the roots may be covered by the next furrow.

8. Yield. The produce to the acre is variously estimated from 500 to 1000 bushels, and it is probable the turn out on medium land would be nearer the latter than the former.

9. Uses. In England and other parts of Europe, the tubers have been considered quite a delicacy for man, and without doubt, they make the most beautiful pickle. But their chief importance, in this respect, is their use in feeding hogs. From the middle of October to the middle of November, the hogs may be turned on the artichokes, and with salt always in troughs to which they can have access, they will grow and thrive all next spring, particularly, if the ground is not too hard for rooting. I have

not experimented to ascertain the quantity of hogs to the acre of good artichokes; but from the observation of two seasons, I am of the opinion 20 head will do well on an acre for four months. As some have complained their hogs would not root after them, it may be necessary, as hogs like men, know not much before learning, that they be taught to root after them. This is done, by calling the hogs after a plough that will throw out the roots, till the grunting learn their habitation, which will require but a very short time.

10. Improvement of Land. As the stocks grow from ten to fifteen feet in height, and have thick, porous foliage, much of the food of the plant is received from the atmosphere, and thereby the soil is not so heavily taxed as by other crops, the ground is protected from the killing rays of the sun and the stocks and leaves fall and rot very soon,—these advantages, with the manure from hogs, afford the cheapest, and amongst the richest soils in my knowledge. It is my conviction, (in the absence of long experience) that artichokes in summer, and hogs in winter, will enrich poor lands cheaper and much better than upon any other plan. To be sure a farmer cannot have all his land in artichokes, but every one should have enough to support his hogs through the winter, and I venture those who give this crop a fair trial, will reluctantly abandon it.

11. General Remarks. A few farmers of my acquaintance have informed me, that they have succeeded with corn and artichokes together, and it is highly probable this will prove a successful mode of cultivating these two crops; but on a system of "one thing at a time," we would prefer each crop separately. Some have supposed the second year's growth on the same ground would be more valuable than the first; but this is a mistake. The plants grow so thick the second year, that not more than half a crop can be anticipated. It might answer, to plough out rows and cultivate the second year; but the practice of putting Artichoke lands in something else the second year, is the plan I much prefer.

Amongst the arguments which might be used in favor of this crop, it should not be forgotten, that there is no labor of digging, but for seed; that more troublesome weeds and grasses are completely smothered out; and last, but not least, the young plants the second year are more easily subdued than almost any weeds known. Take Artichokes all in all, I think them worthy the attention of every farmer who wishes to enrich his lands, or raise his pork with a small outlay of grain.

T. F.

INDIAN CORN.—Indian corn it is said, is the pride of American plants. I believe that there is no arable crop raised in our state that will yield so large net profit as that of Indian corn. Much has been said in regard to raising bread stuffs, and it has been intimated that we must place our main reliance upon the wheat crop. Now I will not attempt to discourage the raising of wheat, nor should the rye crop be neglected by the farmer who has suitable soil; but still I believe that the Indian corn crop will yield twice as great net profit, acre for acre, as any other kind of grain cultivated among us. But some will complain of our cold climate—this is all "moon-shine," to complain of the climate. Experience proves that the corn crop is less liable to failure than any other kind of grain. The skilful farmer has little to fear. Choose the right kind of soil, the right situation, be careful in regard to the seed corn, cultivate and manure well, and not one year of fifty will the corn crop fail.

Some situations, as on low lands or near large bodies of inland waters, or near the margins of some rivers having a swift current, corn may be very liable to be stricken by the frost. The observing farmer will be careful on this point and choose a situation where the least danger is to be apprehended. When planting, cover the corn to a considerable depth, (not too deep however,) so that if the frost strike in the spring, the root of the plant being protected by earth will recover. An aged farmer told me that his corn one year was killed to the ground twice by frost, and recovered, and that the same season his corn crop was the best he ever raised. It is well if we plant shortly early in the spring—the frost often presses rather closely upon us by the first of September, and although it may not require such a severe frost to spoil a field of corn after the ear has come, "full in the milk," still it will prevent the ear from completely filling out.

But farmers may differ in opinion in regard to modes of practice in corn growing. Experiments should certainly be tried, always carefully noting the results. And

by the way I will remark, that it is often necessary to try a series of experiments in order to demonstrate a single fact, and indeed, often after a series of trials and much patient research, the truth in reality lies hidden—this proves the necessity of united effort.

Some farmers practice planting pumpkins and beans among corn. I think that if these appendages of the corn-field, are grown in another field, we shall gain more profit.

It has often been said, that where corn is grown a number of years in succession upon the same field, the same being manured each year, the crop will grow better and better. I am inclined to think that this mode of management is the best that we can adopt in our state of Maine. If we undertake to raise corn, our cold climate admonishes us that the soil must be generously treated, or our labor is spent in vain. Manure applied to the soil will continue to yield nutriment to plants growing upon the same quite a number of years. Say a farmer in the year 1838, applied a liberal quantity of manure to a certain field, for the purpose of growing corn, and continuing the said field in corn each year, applying annually a goodly quantity of manure, we are right in supposing that the manure put upon the soil four or five years ago will aid the coming year in adding strength to the corn crop.

I have intimated that by adding annually a fresh supply of manure, the corn crop will grow better and better, and I will name one more circumstance which will help to sustain the method I have recommended.

Who will doubt the propriety of thoroughly pulverizing the soil for a crop of corn. What can be more mellow than a field that has been kept in corn and thoroughly tilled and hoed for a number of years—with what ease will the roots of the tender plant penetrate into every part of a soil thus pulverized? I might also name one other circumstance, the superior ease and pleasure of cultivating soil thus made mellow.—But some one will rise up and say this mode is not in accordance with a good or proper rotation of crops. But I ask him how it happened that he came to a knowledge of the fact. I intend to demonstrate that the contrary is true—at least I will make an effort and try the experiment. I am willing to acknowledge the importance of following closely a proper rotation of crops, but I will never submit to an arbitrary system. To grow some kinds of crops a number of years successively on the same field is bad farming, but I can not believe this is true of the corn crop.—But another objection, concentrating too much manure upon a single field and robbing other parts of the farm—but every farmer may double his manure by artificial means, if he will search and scrape for materials: among other things, swamp muck properly managed, makes an excellent manure for corn.

J. E. R.

Rumford, January 16, 1843.

P. S. By the following the mode I have recommended, manuring in the hill may be rendered unnecessary.—*Maine Cultivator.*

FINE WOOL.—The present tariff law will render necessary a greater regard to rearing a race of sheep that shall yield a larger quantity, as well as a superior quality of fine wool, especially for combing purposes. This end might be accomplished without in the least reducing the quantity of mutton, by crossing the pure Leicester, or Dishley ewe, with the Merino buck; and in this cross, it appears to me that we should unite all that is desirable, without incurring any of the difficulties and objections that have arisen in the attempt to obtain fine wool by a mixture of long and short, as between the Southdown and Leicester. And my opinion has been materially strengthened, by a conversation on the subject with one of the most influential of our wool merchants, whom I lately met on his return from a tour of observation through the Western territory, with the view of ascertaining what was the quantity of fine wool on hand, on the eve of the expected passage of the tariff bill. He fully agreed with me, that the cross of the long wool on the short, or vice versa, had not been found to answer expectation, the produce being neither long nor short, and by no means suitable, either for combing or clothing wool. This gentleman is also a breeder of sheep to a considerable extent, and was very sensibly interested by my observing that the plan for improving my breed of animals, was to begin with dam the best, and which, for the purpose here contemplated, would prove of the highest importance, as the object should also be, to improve the size of the sheep and the quality of the meat; for it is evident that mutton is beginning to command regard in our markets, and will become

a staple article in the consumption of fresh meats. With this view it was, that I advocated the cross of the largest and best bred Leicester ewes with the Merino buck; remarking that the progeny would be large and well formed, owing to the large capacity of the dam, as well as the power of supporting its young after parturition; and prove a security from danger at that particular time, when accidents are continually occurring from a reversal of this rule, namely: that of crossing a small female with a large male; in all which he fully concurred, and mentioned, as corroborative of the fact, instances that had lately come to his knowledge, where the produce between a large heavy horse and half bred mares, had turned out the most ill formed objects; the want of capacity in the dam, compelling the fetus to extend itself in the length of the legs, &c. so that when it came into the world, which it always did at the imminent peril of the life of its parent, and often with its sacrifice, it was found to be any thing but what had been expected from such a union. And this observation reminded me of a stable of large Flemish mares, which I had known kept on an extensive estate in France, mainly for the purpose of rearing carriage horses of superior strength and beauty, by a cross with the stoutest thoroughbred horse that could be obtained; by which means the finest animals of 16 or 17 hands in height, had been obtained; perfect models for the painter, and commanding almost any price in the market.

The cross which I advocate, namely the pure Merino on one thoroughbred Leicester, or Bakewell, or Dishley, would form a breed of sheep worthy our care and attention: and I expect to see them introduced, not only into breeding districts, but our sheep also upon our farms, as part of our general stock; where they would be found a valuable variety, and be the means of conducting much to our convenience and profit, in the regular supply of our tables with an agreeable and particularly wholesome food, besides furnishing a lamb and fleece every year in payment for their keep—the manure of a well regulated flock defraying, most amply, all expense of care and attendance.

I am at present turning down a clover lay of 16 acres, for wheat, the land being full of natural grass; now, I am confident that a flock of 50 such sheep, could have been kept upon this herbage to a far greater profit to the wheat, than it will obtain from the green crop turned in; I greatly prefer passing such crops through the bowels of animals, to burying them; and it will not readily be believed, how far the pickings of our fields would go to the support of such a flock through the year. An objection to the keeping of sheep is urged, in the fear that they would be worried by dogs; but if a bell be attached to the neck of every fifth sheep in the flock, there would be no danger of that kind. Their night fold, if properly covered from time to time, with dry muck or fresh mould, would be found to yield a large quantity of the very best compost, for dressing young clover in the spring, of far more value than the cost of attendance; and this system is carried out on a large scale by Major Reybold of Delaware, at whose farm, on my last visit, I saw a mine of wealth in the cleaning of his sheep fold, already for carrying abroad. If persons would attend to their flocks of sheep; and consider them as part of their farm stock; not expecting them to subsist without a regular supply of food and care, any more than they do their horses, cows and hogs, I have yet to learn why they could not be made to pay as well—nay better than they. And I would ask of my brother farmers, if there be any reason why we should not, each of us, keep a flock of fatting sheep for the regular supply of our tables with fresh mutton? I am satisfied, the change which it would make in our food, would be conducive to health and vigor of constitution, and be found as cheap as any other; particularly if we were to adopt the European plan, of making soup of a large portion of the carcass, which if properly cooked, with plenty of vegetables, would form a most delicious meal at the supper-table, particularly in the season of winter.

To me, it appears very evident that the time is approaching, when we shall all think more of keeping sheep, and less of rearing cattle for beef; the Western country people having it in their power to deluge the Eastern States and sea board, with droves of the finest animals; by far cheaper than they can be reared and fed amongst us. Sheep work well, too, with the dairy; and both together, would form a far more profitable, as well as more convenient stock for this part of the country, than rearing calves and fatting oxen. In conclusion it may be remarked, the wool of the Southdown breed of sheep is too coarse for fine clothing, and not sufficiently long in the wavy tail end to make such a cloth as may be desired.

staple for combing. The wool of the Leicester sheep is too coarse for good combing, while the carcass of the Merino—bearing the kind of wool which is in request—is too small and ill formed, to satisfy our present views and wants. The union of the Merino with the Southdown would give wool of inferior value, ranking under neither combing nor clothing; while a cross with the Leicester or Dishley, would add exceedingly to the size and value of the carcass; produce a wool decidedly long and suitable for combing, greatly improved in quality and increased in quantity, and furnishing us with a supply at home, of that kind of wool, which will now be so much in request; our country affording the means of increasing our flocks to any, even to a boundless extent.

Z.
Buck's County, Sept. 24th, 1842. Farm Cabinet.

VETO POTATOES—ORCHARDS, &c.—In your paper of December 31st, you say that Mr. Daniel Grant of Needham, raised 23 bushels of potatoes, from three potatoes only, planted last spring; also, nearly one bushel from one potatoe. You say that this is doing well, and then ask who can do better? I don't know that you intended this question for me to answer in particular, yet having a pretty good opinion of your paper as a channel of communication on any subject connected with agriculture, and wishing to encourage rather than discourage large stories if true, I will take the liberty to say that I raised one bushel and three pecks of very large handsome potatoes from one potato planted last May on an old field which was planted with potatoes the year before. The weight of the bushel and three fourths was 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; they were not highly manured nor was there much done to them between planting and digging. I have the potatoes now by themselves. This is not the whole of my potato story. Last year I planted 5 bushels of this same sort of potato, viz.: long blues, I believe you call them Abington blues—I call them veteos, because they will veto any other potato in this part of the country on upland, (I have not tried them on meadow land.)—These 5 bushels were planted on the first and second days of June, with no more than two cords of compost manure and quite an ordinary soil, and produced 250 bushels of the finest looking potatoes I ever saw. I sold all that I could spare for seed, and I planted the remainder, and this year they produce abundantly and cook first rate. I want to sell two or three thousand bushels of them most confoundedly, and if you will find me a market for them the buyer shall have his choice to plant or eat them. Will you still ask who can do better? For I understand that some who bought of me last spring did do better than I did, and I want every one to know it, for I consider the potato in this section of the country as an article of consumption, of more consequence than any other one article which we can raise. I wish that the farmers of Middlesex would pay more attention to the cultivation of the potato. This county is capable of subsisting at least one million of inhabitants, and my belief is, that an acre of potatoes well cultivated will produce more good food for man and feed more men and children at a less expense than an acre of any other produce, and over and above all this they prepare the land for grass better than any other crop. My land is a hard gravelly soil, yet I have made more money in the last thirty years by raising potatoes than in every thing I have raised besides; nothing is more beneficial to plant among young fruit trees than potatoes. Mr Editor, you will probably say that I raise nothing but potatoes; 'tis not the case. I have as fine an apple orchard as there is in the Commonwealth, grown in the last 20 years; but I have made it so by planting it with potatoes the principal part of the time. Now let us have the best producers, that cook well, and when they fail, try another kind, for I hold to changing seeds of all kinds. Excuse my long yarn; I should not have written a word if it had not been for the call, in your paper of December 31st. By the way just rouse up our Middlesex farmers to raise more potatoes. I can well afford to sell mine (first rate too,) for 25 cents per bushel, although I expect to get more.

Yours in the pursuit of agriculture,

N. HARDY.
Mass. Ploughman.

It is said that three mules will not consume more food than two horses, and that the mule is much less liable to disease than the horse; also that mules will generally remain good for use till 40 years old, and will do as much work as a very good horse; and also out-travel a horse team with a load.—Albany Cultivator.

IMPROVEMENTS IN AGRICULTURE.

To me the perusal of your Journal is a source of much pleasure and profit. I rejoice that you have again taken up your pen in the defense, and for the edification of so large a portion of our community, which is engaged in the first and best employment ever assigned to man by his Creator.

It is peculiarly gratifying to observe, among the numerous newspapers and periodicals of the present day, many of which are of a worthless or pernicious character, occasionally one that is valuable. Such is the Farmer's Journal, and I would heartily recommend it to the patronage of every farmer in this section of the country. Each paper being devoted principally to the subject of agriculture, and made up of valuable editorials, communications, and judiciously selected articles, of a strictly practical nature, cannot fail to furnish the practical reader with an amount of useful information, the value of which must far exceed the cost of the paper. One number of the first volume was worth to me more than six times the subscription price of the whole volume. Among the many favorable notices of the Journal, none have spoken of it in too high terms of commendation. The judgement which you have evinced in establishing and conducting a paper so well calculated to meet the wants of the great agricultural community, is a sufficient guaranty, I think, of your future success.

It is a lamentable fact, that, heretofore, while those engaged in other professions, have been willing and eager to avail themselves of the wisdom and experience of others, most of those who have been engaged in agricultural pursuits, have not only been willing to follow, but have absolutely persisted in following, the old and beaten track, thus virtually debarring themselves from all further improvements. But a better day is drawing upon us; a spirit of improvement is beginning to pervade our ranks; information is called for, and agricultural works are patronized. This is as it should be. There are many things essential for every farmer to know, which have heretofore been understood by comparatively few. He should understand the nature of his different soils, and the best methods of improving them; that is, he should know the necessary ingredients requisite to constitute a productive soil, so as to be able to supply any deficiency; he should understand the nature of the different crops which he cultivates, and the best method of improving them; he must know how to make, preserve, improve, and apply his manures to the best advantage; he must likewise know how to rear, train, and improve the different domestic animals; and also how to prevent and cure the numerous diseases to which they are liable. Upon some, or perhaps all, of these subjects far too many are grossly ignorant. Many subject themselves to no inconsiderable loss yearly, without even suspecting the cause, perhaps, by attempting to produce a crop where the soil does not contain the necessary quantity to bring that particular plant to perfection; or by a misapplication of manure, or by a way still more common, the injudicious treatment of their domestic animals.

We may inform ourselves upon all these, and many other subjects, by availing ourselves of the wisdom and experience of others, through the medium of this and other kindred works; much cheaper, easier, and in much less time than we can experiment for ourselves. Thus the superior intelligence of a few men, through the instrumentality of the press, is made at once the common property of all, whereas personal experience often comes in too late, for present purposes.

It would indeed be surprising, that so little progress has been made in this ancient and noble art, were it not for the fact that it was not recognized as a science until the sixteenth century; the first book having been written upon the subject about that time. This gave rise to that odious system of book-farming, so called, which has had to contend with bitter opposition and deep rooted prejudices, through a groundless fear of innovation, in a greater or less degree, from that time to the present.

But from the listless indifference manifested by some who are engaged in this noble cause, even at the present time, one would naturally be led to suppose that nothing more could be known or done, than has been by those who have gone before us, and that the farmer's highest ambition should be to follow in the "Good old ways our fathers trod," without troubling himself to inquire why he does so; happily this class is rapidly decreasing. The idea that a robust and active frame is alone requisite to constitute a good farmer, should no longer be tolerated.

That the duties of the husbandman are more intricate and difficult to be understood, than many have supposed, is proved by the numerous improvements which have recently been effected only by the aid of science. And this art, when treated as a science, will admit of deep research and profound study for thousands of years, and then, from the ever varying changes of nature, it must remain an inexhaustible fount for further improvements. The agriculturists of this country, and indeed of every other, have only commenced the improvements which the subject is susceptible of; it would surprise even the most sanguine expectant, could he throw back the secret veil of future years, and witness but one half of the resources of mother earth fully developed.

Then let it ever be remembered, that there is no end to improvement; perfection in this or any other art, is more than man can ever attain, but that we may arrive as near as may be to this desirable end, it is necessary that all the energies of giant minds should be engaged in dispelling the mists of superstition and prejudice which have so long furnished an almost impenetrable barrier to the improvement of the husbandman. To this end let intelligence be diffused upon the subject, through the medium of the press, and the work cannot fail to succeed.

Farmer's Journal.]

A SUBSCRIBER.

NEW ARTICLE OF FOOD.—We know not what to make of the annexed statement; we should call it a *fish story*, but that we find it is the N. H. Sentinel, in a grave report of the doings of an Agricultural Fair. It must have currency on its own basis.—Portland Ad.

"In a document presented by Ezekiel Rich, of Troy, we find a new kind of vegetable, of which he gives the following description:

Sympyton, a new kind of food; and root dried and ground (see specimen) for man—and both root and herb, green or dry, for cattle. The root may be thoroughly dried for preservation and ground, spread thin entirely in the shade, with a moderate degree of air, without damage.

In April, 1841, I dug from 18 square feet of soil, of ordinary good tilth, one large bushel of green root, of two years' growth, 2400 to the acre, equal, I think, for the healthful sustenance of man, at least to 500 bushels of wheat or 600 of rye or Indian corn, which, after being washed, broken up and dried for grinding, weighed 10 lbs. I never paid very particular attention to the herb for hay until this year, 1842. At two cuttings, (July 15th and September 1st) on 15 square feet of the same soil, I obtained 4 pounds of good hay (see specimen) equal to 5 tons 16 cwt. 16 lbs. to the acre.

It requires no tilling or tending, except digging the root in April, once in two or three years, and mowing the herb for hay, and what weeds and grass may be intermixed, twice a year, and replanting a part of the caps of the roots, 7 or 8 inches apart for another crop, at or about the time of digging.

It also furnishes a strong guard against consumptions and other diseases of the lungs, and against stomach and other maladies, &c. With the other usual ingredients it does well for custards instead of eggs. If the taste, at first, be in any degree disagreeable to any, like the potatoe or bean, or almost any kind of new food, let some trifling condiment, varying the taste, be used with it. Possibly it may yet prove a greater dietetic blessing, and a cheaper means of healthful sustenance for men and for cattle than any other vegetable now known.

Respectfully submitted,

E. BLAKE, Chairman.

A CHALLENGE TO FARMERS.—Mr. Ambrose T. Gray, of the town of Pine Plains, butchered a cow that had been grass fed, from which he took one hundred and eighty pounds of rough tallow, which yielded one hundred and sixty pounds of the same article tried. Of the beef all can readily judge from such premises.

Last spring, the same gentleman sheared a Merino buck, of his own rearing, whose fleece weighed ten pounds—also, a full blood Saxon lamb, one year old, whose fleece weighed five pounds. The wool of the latter, however, he assured us, was, if not the finest, certainly of as fine quality for the weight, as any raised in the United States.

We must therefore put down Pine Plains against the Union. If any farmers, in any other place, know of any thing that can go ahead of her, let them speak out, or otherwise yield the palm and try to beat her hereafter.—Poughkeepsie Eagle.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

Distress in North Carolina.—We believe, says the "Old North State," published at Elizabeth city, N. C., that few are aware of the distress that exists in our county at the present time. There are many who have not raised enough corn sufficient to make bread, and have no means of getting any. Would it not, says the North State, be a wise plan to call a meeting of the Farmers of the county, and adopt some means for remedying these evils as far as possible?

A Baltimore County Farmer, suggests, that those who have been blessed with good crops during the past year, should appropriate a portion thereof to their needy and distressed brethren in Somerset and Worcester counties of this state, many of whom are left almost destitute by the failure of their corn crops, in consequence of the storms of July and August last. Our friend is prepared to render his aid to the object, and we hope there may be found many others who are willing to follow his good example.—We shall be happy to co-operate with all such in a matter which calls forth the kindest feelings of our nature.—Farmers and friends, what you do, do quickly!

We acknowledge a communication from a correspondent upon the subject of the sale of Mr. Tonkin's cattle. We copied the introductory remarks, substantially, from the United States Gazette, and noticed the misapplication of the term "ozen," to which exception is taken, at the time, and would have remarked upon its inapplicability, but that we were fearful it might be considered hypercritical in us to do so, as the caption at the head of the article, in a measure, relieved the paragraph from the inaccuracy which would otherwise have been attached to it. But however inapplicable the term *ozen* may be to designate *heifers*, it bears a much closer analogy to the subject matter at issue, than does the anecdote of the king of France, as related by our correspondent. We confess ourself too old fashioned—to much wedded to the proprieties of life—to permit our Journal to become the record of private history so grossly indecent.

MASSACHUSETTS' AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS.

We observe by the last Boston Cultivator that the members of the Massachusetts Legislature and other distinguished friends of Agriculture have resumed their annual meetings at the state house for the discussion of subjects connected with husbandry. Their first meeting was held on the 22d ultimo, when after the appointment of officers for the present year, and a few brief speeches upon various topics, the business committee proposed the following subject for discussion at the next meeting:—"The breeding of Farm Stock"—when the meeting adjourned till the following Monday.

PROTECTION TO AGRICULTURE AND LANDED PROPERTY.

As our legislature is now in session, we will endeavor to bring into one view the nature and effect of such laws as have from time to time been passed for the protection of the growing crops and woodlands of the agriculturists of Maryland. We do this with the hope that there may be found patriotism and integrity enough in that body, to induce them to pass some uniform law upon the subject, by which punishment may be visited upon those who depredate upon the property of the farming interest. And although our remarks may be specially directed to the General Assembly of this state, with very little stretch of the imagination, they may be said to be equally applicable to those of a majority of the states of this confederacy.

With this preface, we will ask how has the law stood, and how stands it now, with regard to the redress of injuries to the property of the Agriculturists of Maryland.

Why, up to the year 1826, with the exception of the solitary article of Tobacco, there was no efficient protec-

tion given to the farmer, planter, or land holder, to protect either the one or the other against the dishonest practices of the wrong doer.

In the year 1744, it was made an offence punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any person to *cut or destroy*, or cause to be *cut up or destroyed* any tobacco plants belonging to any other person: by the said law the right of action of trespass, to recover damages, was also secured to the injured party: by the same law the burning of tobacco belonging to any person, whether hanging or in bulk, or packed; or any tobacco house or houses, having therein any tobacco hanging or in bulk, or packed, was made an offence punishable by death, without the benefit of clergy.

By the act of 1751, this law was made perpetual. But in the revision of the criminal law of this state in 1809, the punishment was changed from *death*, to confinement in the penitentiary for a term not less than 3 nor more than 12 years.

By the act of 1819, it was made *felony*, punishable in the penitentiary, to steal and carry away tobacco plants while growing.

With this single exception, in favor of tobacco, none of the products of agriculture had any penal protection thrown around them, except so far as an action of trespass for damages may be said to afford it, until, as we have before premised, the year 1826.

By the act of 1744, the first legislation upon the subject, to "*cut or destroy*," or to "*cause to be cut up or destroyed*" any tobacco plants belonging to another, created a criminal offence, whose punishment was fine and imprisonment—and the burning of tobacco, whether hanging or in bulk, or packed, and the burning of a tobacco house with tobacco in it, constituted a still more enormous offence, one which visited the offender with *death*, without the benefit of clergy. And in 1809, when our whole criminal code underwent revision, although the same punishments were not continued in extent and severity, still the Tobacco planter was, to the exclusion of every other agriculturist, protected in his peculiar interest, and it became a *criminal offence*, in the general statute, as it had been before by special law, to steal and destroy tobacco as well as to destroy tobacco houses.

But as it was doubtful by the phraseology of the previous laws, whether the *stealing* of tobacco plants came within their meaning, in the year 1819 the legislature passed a supplement, making that also an offence punishable by confinement in the penitentiary.

In the year 1826, the legislature passed a law declaring it *felony* for any person to cut down, or cause or induce any person to cut down, any timber or tree, of a size not less than those commonly used for hoop poles, *with intent to steal the same*, and subjecting such offender, on conviction, to such punishment as was then, or might be thereafter, prescribed by law for feloniously stealing goods or chattels to the value of the tree or trees.

By the same act it was made a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, for any person to maliciously, with intent to injure any tree, or cut down, break, dig or pull up, or in any other manner destroy or injure any growing grain, shrubs, roots, vines or vegetables, or to cut, break, pull off, destroy or injure, any part of any house, or any ornaments, or other valuable article attached to any house or other building, wall or fence.

In looking at the recited provisions of the act of 1826, drawn as they are with great care and caution, and with the evident intention of preventing malicious prosecutions for trivial offences, one would have thought, that the law would have been permitted to have an universal application over the whole state. But not so. At its passage, the following counties were excepted from its application, viz.: Alleghany, Cecil, Harford, Worcester, Montgomery, Anne Arundel, Caroline and Charles. So that, by indi-

rection, the legislature of Maryland declared it legal to *steal*, in the counties named, wood, timber, or any growing crops, tobacco excepted.

The counties in whose favor this *moral reservation* was not made, and which by the provisions of the law of 1826, *stealing* was henceforth to be punished as stealing, ought always to be—were—

St. Mary's, Calvert, Prince George's, Washington, Frederick, Baltimore, Kent, Queen Anne, Dorchester, Talbot and Somerset.

So that, by the first enactment, *eight* counties were ruled without, and *eleven* within, the operation of the law; and hence, while it was a criminal offence, punishable by imprisonment and fine to *steal* in the eleven last enumerated counties, in the *eight* first enumerated, the very same offence was proclaimed a mere trespass, which only subjected the offending parties to actions of damages, which we all do know, who know any thing, in nine cases out of ten amounts to a denial of justice to the injured parties, and an exemption from legal responsibility to the offenders.

Let us revert now, to a few facts connected with this act of 1826, and the immediate causes which led to its passage. In the vicinity of this city, the property of several land-holders had been openly depredated upon by lawless persons—who, in defiance of the owners or their agents, proceeded in open day light to cut down their wood and bring it into the city for sale. This course of conduct was continued for several winters, but became so grossly outrageous in the winter of 1825 & 6 as to call for legislative redress. We will briefly narrate two cases.

Danl. Carroll, of Duddington, a non-resident, owned within a mile of our city several hundred acres of fine woodland. He placed this land under the care of a gentleman residing in Baltimore city, as his agent. His agent, learning that a number of desperate men were engaged in cutting down the wood, went out and ordered them off—they bid defiance to his orders. He, then, applied to the Judges of one of our courts for some summary process by which he might arrest the progress of the trespassers; but failing in obtaining it, he despatched a sub-agent with written authority from him to eject them. This would have been sufficient with ordinary persons engaged in an unlawful act, but it failed with those who were stealing Mr. Carroll's wood. The chief rogue among them had been for many years a Constable, and knew the law of *trespass*, and *felony* as well as either judge or lawyer. He and his compatriots in *villainy*, forcibly drove the sub-agent off, and not before, we believe, they beat him severely. The work of wood cutting continued until the whole of the timber worth selling was cut down and brought into Baltimore and sold.

Thus was Mr. Carroll robbed of the wood growing on 3 or 400 acres of land.

To explain the wholesale manner in which these desperadoes carried on their unholy work, we will state, that the ex-constable, to whom we have alluded, had from 30 to 40 hands constantly engaged in cutting down and hauling the wood into this market for sale.

The other case to which we desire to call attention now, is that of the *trespasses* committed at the same time, upon the property of the late Capt. Spence, of the Navy, which being in the same neighborhood of Mr. Carroll's land, suffered severely, and although the injury was not equally extensive, or injurious, as in the first case, it was sufficiently so to create alarm and uneasiness in the mind of every well meaning man, who became acquainted with the outrageous conduct of the trespassers; in both of which cases they had alike bid defiance to the restraints of law and the right of property.

One would naturally have thought, that with such and examples before their eyes, that the people of Baltimore county, where these open violations of every principle of right had been perpetrated, would have been content to

see properly covered with a shield against the wrong-doer. But did they? No; on the contrary, the law had hardly gone into operation, before the hue and cry of the demagogue was raised against it, and two of the most intelligent men who had ever represented her, lost their election the ensuing fall, because they had voted for and advocated the law. And it so happened, that the very provision which had been concocted with skill to shield the innocent from malicious prosecution, was seized upon to depict the odious character of the law. The framers of the bill, with the object named, declared that no offence of a felonious nature could be perpetrated within the meaning of the law, unless the trees cut down and stolen were of a size not less than those commonly used for hoop poles. The law was at once denounced as the *Hoop Pole* law, and its meaning and purport so misrepresented and distorted, as that even good men were made to believe, that the cutting of a cane or a switch from another's land, was made by it an offence punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary. Than which nothing was more foreign from its object, letter and spirit. So regardful and cautious were the projectors of the law, that besides the mere cutting down of another's timber, it was necessary to establish the felonious intent to steal, before an action of felony would rest, and not even then, unless the trees were of certain prescribed dimensions. While those distorted constructions were given to the law, the gross provocations which had led to its adoption were sedulously kept out of view, and as might have been expected from such a dishonorable denunciation of its provisions, at the next legislature, at its session in 1827, the counties of *Baltimore* and *Calvert* were excepted from its operation, while *Worcester* county, with an integrity of purpose worthy of all praise, claimed, and procured herself to be placed within the benefits of the law.

Thus then, as the law stood from the year 1827 up to the passage of the act of 1837, it was only a *trespass to steal* growing wood, timber or crops, (*tobacco* excepted) in ten of the counties, while to commit the same offence in the remaining nine was *felony*: while the evil-doer in the first ten, only incurred the liability of an action of damages, he who committed the same act of villainy in either of the other nine, upon conviction, was to be punished in the *penitentiary*. Such *special* legislation upon *general* subjects always was, and we trust ever will be repulsive to our notions of human right and governmental duty. Is stealing an offence worthy of being punished as a crime? If it is, and we maintain that the man who maintains the negative of the proposition, is himself a thief in his heart—then we say, that all men who live under the same government should be punished alike for similar offences committed against their fellow men.

We wish to keep the fact before the reader, that from the year 1744, to the year 1826, there was no protection against *thieves* in this state for any growing timber, or growing crops, *tobacco* excepted,—that the law held it to be no *felony*—no *criminal offence*—but a mere *trespass*, for which he could only be proceeded against by an action of damages—for a man to go into his neighbor's woods or corn field, and cut down and carry off a dozen or a hundred loads of the one or the other, provided from the time of his entrance to his going away with his ill-gotten spoils, he did not leave the premises. Let it not be denied that any one would be daring enough to commit either the one or other of these offences; for we have seen Mr. Carroll's fine woodland estate, between 3 and 400 acres in extent, strip naked by a gang of scoundrels, who bid defiance alike to the rights and orders of its owner, and to the injunctions of the law. Perhaps it may be said that Mr. Carroll could have obtained *redress* by an action of *trotter*, and thus recovered the value of the wood of which he was illegally deprived. Now such a declaration would have been adding insult to the injury he had

already received. We recollect distinctly, that it was stated, as an unquestioned fact, at the time, that the chief offender went regularly of a morning to his work, prepared for the *worst*, with a set of *Innocent papers already made out in his pocket*; so that the declaration of those sage gentlemen, John Doe and Richard Roe, would have been met at the instant, by an application for the benefit of the act of *Insolvency*—and it is fair to presume, that all others, who were leagued with him, had been equally provident, in providing themselves with the means of speedy release from the responsibilities of suits for damages.

We wish the reader also, to bear in mind, that from 1826 up to the passage of the act of 1837, which made "*the taking and carrying away of corn from the stalks to the amount of a peck or more, with a felonious intent to convert the same to his, her, or their own use*," *felony*, that in nearly one-half the counties of the state there was no law to punish thefts committed either on timber or growing crops, *tobacco* excepted, and that since the passage of the latter act, the people of the excepted counties under the act of 1826, are exempt from all felonious responsibility, except so far as relates to *corn and tobacco*—and that now, after all the legislation that has been had upon the subject, the remedy is but partial and affords no protection in 8 out of the 12 counties of the state for *woodlands, orchards, or any crop except the two before recited*. So that, although all who live within the territorial limits of Maryland, are equally entitled to the protection of the law, one part is left without its pale, while the other is blessed with its protecting influence.

But this anomaly does not stop here. Since the passage of the act of 1826, by taking one portion from *Baltimore County* and another from *Frederick*, the new county of *Carroll* has been formed, and will any one believe, that the same criminal law, or the same law of trespass, prevails throughout the limits of this new county, thus formed of parts of *Frederick* and *Baltimore*? If he should, he will believe what is a downright absurdity—what is contradicted by the law and the fact. The law of 1826 made it *felony* to steal growing timber and crops in both the counties of *Frederick* and *Baltimore*; but the act of 1827, excepted the latter from the operation of that law, and restored its inhabitants to the condition they were in prior to the passage of the act of 1826; and we contend, that the inhabitants of *Carroll* county, in becoming members of the new county government—if we may so call it—entered therein with all the rights which they previously possessed under the respective territorial limits to which they previously belonged. Hence then, if we are right in this position, this strange spectacle presents itself—the existence of two sets of laws for the government of the people of the same county—while those in *Carroll* county who formerly belonged to *Baltimore*, cannot be punished, for *felony* for *stealing* the growing timber, or crops, of their neighbors who live within the original territorial limits of *Baltimore* County, and can only be proceeded against by an action of damages; those who should undertake to do a similar act, upon the property of any one within the original limits of *Frederick* county will find *felony* with all its concomitant and just horrors staring them in the face, and the *penitentiary* in reserve for them. In the latter case, the offence is *criminal* and can only be atoned for by imprisonment in the *penitentiary*, whereas, in the former, the equally guilty wretch can adjust the matter by merely paying the value of the things stolen. We ask, is not the existence of such a state of things as this disgraceful to the legislation of the age? But disgraceful as it may be, it is one of the natural consequences of that wretched levelling system, which seeks to gratify popular prejudices—no matter how unreasonably they may have been excited—at the expense of right and justice.

AGRICULTURAL SURVEY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—The *Charleston Courier* announces that Edmund Ruffin, Esq., the late able editor of the *Farmers' Register*, has been appointed by the Governor of S. Carolina to conduct the Agricultural Survey of that State, ordered by the Legislature at their late session; and that Mr. Ruffin has accepted the appointment, and will be in *Charleston* on the 28th inst. The *Courier* properly adds, "this appointment is a highly judicious one, and will meet with general approbation."

We hope that South Carolina will not, like Maryland and Massachusetts, become tired of well-doing before the good work is half done. The everlasting desire of change is the very bane and curse of our day.

THE CONDITION OF ILLINOIS.—The *Springfield* correspondent of the *St. Louis Republican* writes, under date of the 11th instant:

"The Secretary of State appeared within the bar of the House, and read to that body a communication from the Governor, urging upon the Legislators the immediate necessity of action in regard to the finances of the State. He affirmed that, for the want of means, it was with the utmost difficulty that necessary supplies could be procured for the two branches of the Legislature, and when they were, it was at most exorbitant prices. Wood, which he stated could be purchased for one dollar and seventy-five cents cash, the State now had to pay three dollars and a half for; candles, which for money could be procured at thirty-seven cents per pound, now cost the State one dollar, and other things in the same proportion: all arising from the fact that there was nothing but auditor's warrants to pay them with. He also stated that it was with the utmost difficulty that money enough could be procured to pay the postage on letters addressed to the Executive department, and entreated that some action might be had in regard to the finances of the State *at once*."

A melancholy picture this of a sovereign state.

CORNSTALK SUGAR.—The manufacture of sugar from corn stalks has been attempted with success in several parts of the United States. The *Cincinnati Chronicle* notices a specimen produced in *Wayne* county, Illinois. It states that the sugar is well grained, and as good as the *New Orleans* sugar. It was made with the simplest kind of machinery, constructed by a carpenter; and the process is said to be easy. The calculation is that a thousand pounds of this sugar may be made from an acre of corn. At this rate the business will be profitable, and cannot but open a new and vast source of production to the West. The produce of an acre in corn sold on the farm, will not, says the *Chronicle*, average, on the richest lands, twelve dollars, year after year. If an acre of the same land will produce one thousand pounds of sugar, at four cents per pound on the farm, the product will bring forty dollars. It is scarcely probable that the expense of manufacturing will absorb the difference between these prices.

The manufacture of sugar from the *Beet* has become an extensive business in France. The sugar beet, we presume would grow very well in the fertile land of the West. Would not the experiment be worth trying? The proportion of saccharine matter in the sugar beet must be greater than that of the corn stalk. If we are not wrong in our recollection of statistics the sugar crop of France from the beet is annually greater than the crop of Louisiana from the cane.

The production of Sugar from the corn stalk, if it can become generally profitable, must tend greatly to the enhancement of the agricultural resources of the West. This new diversion of an important staple, together with the manufacture of oil from lard, will have the effect of lessening the mass of bread stuffs now crowded into the market, and for which no sufficient vent is found. In proportion as a diversity of occupation is introduced, the danger of over production in any particular branch of industry is diminished. It is this general principle which points out the propriety of encouraging domestic manufactures—since their extension, by affording employment to a large portion of the population, who become consumers and non-producers of bread stuffs and provisions, causes the market for agricultural products to be enlarged. Every new variety of production aids also in promoting the national independence; it increases our home resources, and widens the basis of the national prosperity. By the same means the arts flourish, and scope is given to the inventive genius of a people.—*American*.

To FARMERS' DAUGHTERS.

This morning I take advantage of a leisure hour, to make a few more remarks to the young ladies who take an interest in the AGRICULTURIST. In the last we were talking of the importance of gaining a practical knowledge of domestic duties, of every thing that can make us useful, that we may lighten the cares of those with whom we are connected, and benefit ourselves at present as well as in after life. We have heard ladies regret that they had spent so much time in what was useless, to the utter neglect of what was useful to them in their capacities as Mistresses of households. Before marriage, this time was taken up in a round of amusements, and they had no opportunity to learn anything of the duties which afterwards devolved on them—they had no time to be useful—no time for domestic education. With such habits, the duties of domestic life are often burdensome, and home, instead of being the seat of comfort, is often a place of misery. Some time since, I heard a lady say of her daughter, who was gay and fashionable, (in other words idle and of little use,) "she is young, let her enjoy herself while she can, she will have to give up her freedom and happiness, intimating she was soon to be married." A good writer has observed that domestic life is the gathering place of the deepest and purest affections, the "sphere of woman's enjoyments as well as her duties;" but when a girl is taught that it is the giving up of happiness and freedom, she is not well qualified to adorn it, to render it the resting place of her husband's heart.

If a girl receive no *home* education, because it is feared it will interrupt her happiness, and be burdensome to her; when she enters a home of her own, she is often at a loss about the simplest matters, and as to good and prudent management, it is a study she is obliged to commence, instead of being able to practise it.

She has spent her life without care or trouble, and when cares come, and come they must, she is often rendered petulant, and unfit for a correct discharge of duty. I have no doubt that want of early discipline in the domestic school, is one cause of so many of our sex being called sour and spiteful. They cannot govern their families with ease and pleasure, because they have not been taught to govern themselves, and a consciousness of acting incorrectly at home, makes them uncomfortable abroad. They abuse others not from a consciousness of their own perfidious, but from a sense of their own ill conduct. Observe those of your acquaintances who are the most amiable, and have the best directed households, and you find they are the persons who have the least slander for their neighbors.

I have known many girls, and some of them Farmer's Daughters too, who were ashamed to say they knew how to do any thing; as if it were honorable to be useless. I have heard it boasted, "I put out the making of all my dresses. I never have knit a stocking in my life. I can't make pantaloons for my brother or father." This may be considered vastly gentle by the proud and idle, but you do not often find a gentleman of good sense and proper feeling, preferring for his companion through life, a woman who boasts of her ignorance and uselessness. I want to tell you of a family I met with in a neighboring State.

The pressure of hard times deprived them of most of their living. The mother instead of doing every thing herself, put her daughters to business, not only to assist her, but to teach them they were in a world where work was the order of the day, and that those who would not work, would not have much to eat. The girls rose early, prepared breakfast, arranged the table neatly, appeared at it in good order, and I thought I had never partaken of meals, where more good feeling and enjoyment appeared to prevail. This was not all, they took in sewing, engaged in every useful employment, and from a consciousness of doing their duty, they were cheerful and happy. Every one I heard speak of them, mentioned this example as worthy of all praise, and the gentlemen shewed, by choosing them for companions through life, how much they could be influenced by a prudent and correct course of conduct. Now I do not think it necessary that every young lady should so constantly exert herself, circumstances do not demand it, but I consider it proper that every one should learn something of the duties that will in after life devolve upon her, so that she may be able to perform them with ease, to perform them gracefully. Such knowledge did not prevent the utmost extent of intellectual culture.

Some of you will think me a most unemotional, unfeeling sort of a woman, when I advise you to learn to cook bacon, vinegar, bread, butter, coffee, puddings,

pickles, pies, custards and every thing else good and relishable are made. You will have to learn some time, or do worse. Better early than late.

You will find a knowledge of these matters comfortable and useful, when you will give up music, dancing, painting on velvet, and all other fashionable *mantraps*. After a husband is caught, it is a great deal easier to keep him caged, by having good fires and good eatables for his benefit, than by dancing gracefully or singing soft love songs to him. They do very well beforehand, but he don't care about living on them long. He is very apt to want something more substantial, as he trudges down the hill of life. I would again advise you to acquire a knowledge of business, work with your own hands sometimes, even if it should tarnish their whiteness a little. A white soft hand may be much admired, but after it is given to a gentleman for life, he does not consider its beauty a very strong recommendation when he finds it has been kept for show and is of no use. I think a young lady should be able to scour a kettle and grace a diamond. Some years since I knew a number of girls in Kentucky who dressed themselves by making jeans, domestic, nice stockings, with other such matters, and exchanged for store goods. On Sundays when they shone out in the meeting house and singing school, in their bright yellow shoes, blue stockings, and scarlet dresses, why, there was no telling how fine they did feel—and how the young country beaux would wonder and admire, thinking all the time what good *helpmates* they would make on their little farms. These girls had some reason to be proud of their high colored habiliments, when they considered them the work of their own hands, their own honest industry, and not wrung from the earnings of their hard working fathers and brothers. I have in the last few years seen ladies robed in velvet; whose husbands had robbed the fatherless and widow of bread, had broken up whole families of honest, industrious people, and made them homeless and houseless wanderers. As I looked on these richly dressed robes, I thought of the pure and simple happiness of the bright girls of Kentucky, and could not but contrast the difference between them. But to return.

Among other things let me tell you to learn how to make soap. I do not know that I should have thought of naming this, if my ignorance of soap making had not troubled me so exceedingly. At first I did not know, and depended on the old woman who lived with me to make it. I went to her when the soap cag was almost empty and told her, we must have some as quick as possible. "Why, Lor, Miss, "now dont you see it's not the right time of the moon." I tried to persuade her that soap making and the moon were but very slightly connected, if the other part of the business were well conducted. It was however to no purpose. I had to wait till the "right time" came around before I could get any soap. After this, when I had the superintendance of a large family I was obliged to buy it by the barrel, because I did not well understand the manufacture of the article, and I was really ashamed that such extra expense was caused by my ignorance. Sometimes there was too much lime with the ashes, then not enough; sometimes it was too greasy and, sometimes any thing but what it ought to be. I tell you my experience in the matter, so you may learn from your mothers now and not have the trouble of learning, when you ought to be making it. As I have given you so long a talk on the subject, I will add a receipt I found a short time since in the Cultivator, Vol. 5, page 125. It may be of use to mothers next year if not to you. Mr. Tomlinson, writing to Judge Buel, says "his wife has no trouble about soap. The grease is put into a cask and strong lye added. During the year, as the fat increases more lye is put in and all occasionally stirred with a stick which is kept in it. By the time the cask is full, the soap is made, and ready for use. It is made hard by boiling and adding one quart of fine salt to three gallons of soap. It is put in a tub to cool, and the froth scraped off. It is afterwards melted to a boiling heat, and a little rosin or turpentine given which improves the quality."

No doubt you will think I have made a soapy digression and I really did not intend it myself. If it is tiresome, do not read it, but go on to something more useful. For fear you may be tired, I quit the subject.

LUCY.
Tenn. Agriculturist.

WASHINGTON CAKE.—This cake derives its name from the fact that it was a great favorite at the table of Gen. Washington; the last two years of his life, it always formed one of the delicacies of the breakfast table, and is considered one of the standing dishes at a Virginia *dejune*.

Recipe.—Take two lb. of flour, one quart of milk, with an ounce of butter heated together, put the milk and butter into the flour when it is about lukewarm, add a penny's worth of yeast, three eggs and a tea-spoonful of salt, place it in pans over night, and bake it in the morning, in a quick oven for three quarters of an hour.—Albany Cul.

AN ACTIVE OLD MAN.—The Bangor Whig says, "a case has come to our knowledge, of one of the few old men we have among us, which we deem worthy of notice, both on account of the labor performed and the season of the year in which it was accomplished. The case is this: On the 14th Jan. Mr. Ezra Hutchings, aged aged 75 years, ten months and twenty days, held a plough all day in ploughing his field with a span of horses. Who will hereafter say that we have not smart active old men here, or that we are always buried up in snow and frost?"

WINTHROP BEEF AGAINST THE WORLD.—Our friend, MOSES HANSON, a farmer near our office, has just killed a 3 years old heifer that weighed *eight hundred and fifty-seven pounds*. Now if any of you can beat that we should like to hear from you.—The heifer was out of a small cow of the native breed, and sired by a part Durham. It never had any extra keeping or attention until Mr. Hanson put it up to fat.

2 hind quarters weighed	336 lbs.
2 fore quarters weighed	356
Hide	95.
Tallow	70
	Total 857

We have never seen a heifer, no older than this, that settled so heavily upon the *steelyards*, and we have the best of evidence that better beef never tickled the palate of an Alderman.

Mr. Hanson also killed two hogs, of mixed Tuscarora breed, that were but 17 months old, the united weight of which was 805 lbs. Where's the farmer that has more good beef and pork in his cellar from only three animals, than friend Hanson? Speak out if you have.—Me. Farmer.

WHEAT, FLOUR AND PORK.—As a matter of individual curiosity, and in order to see how the present prices of wheat, flour and pork compare with the prices of those articles for some years past, we have looked over the files of the Gazette since 1832. We have taken the prices of these articles in the latter part of November, or 1st of December in each year, and the result may be seen in the following table:—*Cin. Gaz.*

	Wheat.	Flour.	Pork.
1832	\$0 62	\$4 00	\$2 00 to 2 50
1833	60	4 00	2 50 to 3 50
1834	50	3 00	2 50 to 3 00
1835	1 12 a 1 25	6 00 a 6 50	6 00 to 6 50
1836	1 00	6 00	5 00 to 5 50
1837	1 00	6 00	5 00 to 5 50
1838	2 20	7 00	5 00 to 6 00
1839	50	3 25	3 00 to 3 50
1840	44	3 00	3 00 to 3 50
1841	1 00	5 50	2 50 to 3 00
1842	40	2 75	1 25 to 2 00

An old subscriber, a farmer in Illinois, lately wrote to have his paper discontinued. He had read it, he said, with pleasure, for years, and it was with the utmost reluctance that he should now cease to peruse it, but he was dependent upon the produce of his farm for subsistence, and what else could he do than to lop off all his luxuries in view of the following prices, which he subjoined as the current rates at the place of his residence:

Wheat bushel	25 cts.	Beef per lb.	2 cts.
Corn	5 a 6 "	Pork do.	1 "
Oats	6 "	Stock hogs lb.	1 "
Potatoes	5 "	Butter	6 "
Fowls per doz.	50 "	Steers each	\$2 "
Eggs	3 a 4 "		

N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

PROSPECTS.—A friend who had been looking over returns of various kinds, says the United States Gazette, has arrived at the conclusion that the following is about a fair estimate of the amount and value of the agricultural products of the present year:—120,000,000 bushels of wheat worth to the growers \$65,000,000; 23,000,000 bushels rye, \$5,000,000; 5,000,000 bushels barley, \$2,000,000; 8,000,000 bushels buckwheat, \$1,000,000; 500,000,000 bushels corn, \$60,000,000; 120,000,000

bushels potatoes, \$12,000,000; 15,000,000 tons of hay \$75,000,000; 1,000,000,000 pounds cotton, \$60,000,000; 60,000,000 pounds tobacco, \$1,000,000; 100,000,000 pounds rice, \$1,000,000; 13,000,000 pounds sugar, \$3,000,000—total, \$296,000,000.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Hogs.—About 1500 head of Live Hogs have been in market during the week, but the sales have not been large. Retail have been taken by the butchers at \$3.50 per 100 lbs. and one lot of 200 on speculation at \$3.31. A large number remain in the market unsold.

Clover Seed.—There has been a good demand for Clover-seed of good quality during the week, and sales of strictly prime have been made to a considerable extent at \$3.75 per bushel. One parcel of very superior Ohio seed sold early in the week at \$4.

Molasses.—At auction 30 bbls. New Orleans were sold at 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Rice.—Sales have been made of good lots at \$2.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$3.50 per 100 lbs.

Sugars.—At auction on Thursday 240 hds. new crop New Orleans were sold at \$4.45 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$5. We note the sale of 100 hds. New Orleans, by private contract, at \$4.55 $\frac{1}{2}$, 75. Sales of 100 boxes Havana brown at \$6.25.

Tobacco.—The demand for Maryland Tobacco has been very dull this week, and the transactions confined to very small parcels at about last week's rates, which we continue, viz. inferior and common Maryland \$2.50 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$3.50; middling to good \$4.50; good \$6.50 $\frac{1}{2}$; and fine \$8.12. Ohio Tobacco is also dull, and the transactions limited. We quote as before, viz. Common to middling \$3.50 $\frac{1}{2}$; good \$5.50 $\frac{1}{2}$; fine red and wrappery \$6.50 $\frac{1}{2}$; fine yellow \$7.50 $\frac{1}{2}$; and extra wrappery \$11 $\frac{1}{2}$. At auction this week, 162 boxes Manufactured Tobacco were sold at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. The inspections of the week comprise 43 hds. Maryland; 48 hds. Ohio; and 10 hds. Missouri—total 101 hds.

[It is expected that a considerable quantity of Kentucky and other Western Tobacco, which is usually sent to New Orleans, will this year find its way to Baltimore by means of the Central route and the Pennsylvania Canals. The inducement for this is found in the cheapness of transportation, and more especially in the very low rate of charges in Baltimore. The latter are so much less than in New Orleans, that the difference of charges will nearly pay the cost of transportation between Wheeling or Pittsburgh and Baltimore, while the price in Baltimore is fully as high and generally higher than in New Orleans. The freight from St. Louis to Pittsburgh is about the same as to New Orleans.]

Cattle.—The offerings of Beef cattle at the Scales to-day embraced about 400 head, nearly all of which were sold at prices ranging from \$2.25 to \$3 per 100 lbs. on the hoof, which is equal to \$4.50 net. A few head of very superior quality brought higher prices.

Flour.—We note a further decline in Howard st. Flour, sales having been made on Saturday from store at \$3.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ and in one instance at \$3.56. To-day the market is inactive, and holders are offering to sell freely at \$3.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ without finding buyers. We quote the wagon price at \$3.50.

Sales of 1600 bbls. City Mills Flour on Saturday at \$3.75 cash.

Grain.—We hear of no sales of Wheat, and quote as before nominally at 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. for good to strictly prime reds. The last sales of Corn were at 41 cts. for both white and yellow, and of Oats at 22 cts.

Provisions.—Sales of prime Western assorted Bacon continue to be made at 41 cts. Sides of the same description are held at the same price. We continue to quote Baltimore cured Hams at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Sides at 5 cents and Shoulders at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. In Beef we hear of no transactions, and we quote as before. Mess at \$8.50; No. 1 at \$7 and Prime at \$5. We are not advised of any sales of Pork. A parcel or two of Western is now in market, but we have not heard of any settled price for the article. Some sales of No. 1 Western Lard were made on Saturday and to day at 6 cents full.

At Alexandria, on the 3d inst., the wagon price of Flour was reduced to \$3.25.

New York, Feb. 2.—The Cotton market is inactive and prices are heavy—the sales to-day are about 450 bales. Flour continues inactive without any alteration in rates—\$4.50 is asked for Genesee, \$4.25 for Georgetown, and \$4.44, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ for Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, February 3.—This has been an unusually quiet week for bread stuffs generally, few sales made, but prices have not varied materially since last week. On the Delaware, factors all hold good Pennsylvania shipping brands at \$3.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bbl. In Broad street, sales have been made at \$3.75, \$3.81 and \$3.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ for common brands, and \$4 for extra do. Rye Flour is offered at \$2.75 per bbl. (last sales.) The receipts of all kinds of Grain are very light, and mostly in Broad street, where we hear of sales in small parcels of good Pennsylvania red Wheat at 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel; we hear of no sales on the Delaware, no receipts of Southern yet. Last sales of Pennsylvania at 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel. Oats continue scarce, Southern is wanted at 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel. The last sales of Southern Corn were at 38c for white, and 42c for

yellow, little or none coming up; and probably will not for two or three weeks. From New Jersey new pork is coming to market slowly, but from the West there have yet been no receipts this season. The current rates to-day for provisions are as follows: Mess pork \$9; prime \$7; Mess beef \$7 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$; prime \$5 $\frac{1}{2}$; lard 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Western butter, in kegs, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; in tubs 8c; roll butter 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; hams 7 to 8c; scarce, shoulders 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; scarce, sides 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5c, scarce. There were 450 head of Beef Cattle in market this week, all from Penn'a; all sold except 30 head, at 450, extra 5c.

At New Orleans, in the three days ending on the 27th ult. the arrivals of Cotton were 17,081 bales against 17,057 bales cleared in the same time, leaving a stock on hand of 157,941 bales. No material change had taken place in the general features of the market. Sales of Cotton amounted to 17,500 bales at prices ranging within the following quotation:

Inferior 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, Ordinary 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, Middling 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Middling fair 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c 3-8, Fair 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, Good fair 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. A decline of about 4c per lb had taken place in Tobacco, and fair running lots were selling at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and 4c. Sugar sold at 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ c with fair sales. There was a brisk inquiry for Molasses, and sales were made at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

At Cincinnati, on the 2d instant, the Canal was closed by ice. Flour sold from wagons at \$2.50; Lard 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. The river was on the raise.

POUDRETTE.

PRICES REDUCED for this valuable fertilizer.

The New York Poudrette Company, having enlarged their works have now on hand a good supply of a first rate article, which they offer in parcels of ten barrels or more at \$1.50 per barrel, or three barrels for \$5—delivered on board of vessels.

Orders, enclosing the cash, will be promptly attended to if addressed to

D. K. MINOR,

118 Nassau street, N. Y.

N. B. The farmers of Maryland, who reside near navigable water, will do well to enquire into the value of Poudrette as a manure. Those who have used it need no argument in relation to its value—and the best evidence which those, who have not used it, can have is to procure a few barrels and apply it to their Corn, Tobacco, Melons, &c.—Seeing is believing.

The subscriber is Agent for the above Company, and will receive and forward orders for Poudrette, at the prices named above; cost of freight and any other necessary expenses being added. The cash in all instances to be paid when the order is left. Gentlemen in the country who cannot receive it direct from N. Y., will have it forwarded from this port in any manner they may direct.

Feb. 1

SAML. SANDS.

PLOUGHS.

WITHEROW & PEIRCE'S PATENT CYCLOIDAL PLOUGH HS.

With wrought iron shares and steel cutters, to which the Baltimore County Agricultural Society awarded the premium for the best furrow plough, at their ploughing match in November last.

For sale by ABRAHAM BUCKWALTER, 277 West Baltimore street Baltimore.

P. A. & S. SMALL, York, Pennsylvania.

And by the subscriber in Gettysburg, Adams Co. Pa.

S. WITHEROW.

The subscriber also proposes to sell on reasonable terms, Shop rights, Township, County, or State rights, to make and vend the above ploughs.

Feb. 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE.

Farmers are respectfully requested to send their orders as soon as they shall have decided on procuring machines to cut the next year's crop by doing so, they will enable the subscriber to make preparations early in year with confidence, so that none may be disappointed at harvest time, as has been the case for several years past by delaying to apply for them in season. His former practice will be steadily adhered to of making no more machines than are ordered, lest a failure of the next year's crop should leave a large number on his hands, unsold, which his circumstances will not allow. It is hoped that the great success which has attended the machines made for the last harvest will remove every doubt of their great value. Several persons have cut as high as 20 acres in a day with the last improved machines, while one gentleman with one of the old machines cut his entire crop of 72 acres in less than five days, without having a cradle in the field.

The greatest objection ever made to the machine was its heavy bearing on the shaft horse; this has been entirely removed by adding a pair of forward wheels to support the front of the machine, and a driver's seat at an extra expense of 20 dollars.

CORN & COB CRUSHER.

The subscriber's Corn & Cob crusher which obtained the first premium over several competitors at the late Fair of the N. York State Agricultural Society held at Albany, N. Y. and is so highly recommended in the public prints, by farmers who have used them, will be kept constantly on hand for sale.

no 9

OBED HUSSEY

LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street Baltimore, and upon good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

He invites the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously.

N. B. Wood received in payment at market price.

E. J. COOPER.

BENTLEY'S AGRICULTURAL STEAM GENERATOR
MANUFACTURED BY BENTLEY, RANDALL & CO.

Manufacturers of Bentley's Convolved Steam Boilers, Baltimore, Md. for steaming Corn, Stale, Hay, Potatoes, Boiling water, &c. It is highly recommended to Farmers for steaming Lassoes, also for various manufacturing and mechanical purposes, where steam or large quantities of hot water is required. The article is made wholly of iron, and was got up expressly to meet the wants of the Agricultural community, and it is confidently believed that for simplicity, durability, economy in money, fuel, time, and room combined its equal has not been offered to the public. It possesses all the principles of the most approved Tubular Locomotive Boilers, for saving of fuel, while the construction is such that one of equal size, strength and durability that bay horse cost \$700, or more, is now offered at \$450. It is operated equally well with Anthracite coals with wood, and can be removed by two persons at pleasure.—Price No. 1 \$45, considered of capacity enough for ordinary Farm purposes; No. 2 \$60, No. 3 \$75.

BENTLEY, RANDALL & CO.

McCaldan's Brewery, Holliday, st. near Pleasant. We have the liberty of referring to the following gentlemen, viz.—David Barnum, Esq. City Hotel; Captain Jackson, warden of the Maryland Penitentiary, and Doct. Robt Dorsey of Edw., where they can be seen in operation.

Agents, J. F. Callan, Esq. Washington City; Capt. John Brooks, Upper Marlboro'; Prince Georges' Co. Md. where samples can be seen. For numerous testimonials in favor of the above call on the manufacturers or their agents.

N. B. B. R. & Co. are also agents for Murray's Corn and Cob Crushers.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 1842.

do. 7

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY & IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber begs leave to assure the public that he is prepared to execute orders for any of his agricultural or other machinery or implements with promptness. His machinery is so well known that it is unnecessary to describe the various kinds, but merely name the names and prices:

Portable Saw Mill with 12 ft. carriage, and 24 ft. ways and 4 ft. saw,	\$300
Extra saws for shingles, with 3 pair of head blocks,	125
Post Morticing Auger,	15
Bands,	10
Horse Power of great strength,	200
Corn and Cob Crusher, wt. 600 lb.	65
Thrashing Machine, wt. 300 lb.	75
Corn Planter, wt. 100 lb.	25
Thrashing Machine, wt. 600 lb.	150
Grist Mill, 24 ft. cologne stones,	150
Do. 3 ft. do.	75
Belts for the same,	5
Post Auger, wt. 15 lbs.	5
Tobacco Press complete, portable,	85
Portable Steam Engine, with portable Saw-Mill and cutting off Saw,	3500
Large Sawing and Planing Machine with cutting off saw, or cross cutting for large establishments,	1100
If made of iron,	3000
Large Boring and Morticing machine for large establishments	150
Tenoning Machine	200
Vertical Saw	125
Small Morticing Machine, suitable for carpenters,	25

All of which articles are made in the most superior style of workmanship, of the best materials, and warranted to answer the purposes for which they are intended. It cannot be expected that the subscriber can speak of the merits of the above enumerated articles within the compass of an advertisement. Suffice it to say, that each have found numerous purchasers, and proved entirely satisfactory. The Portable Saw Mill with a 10-horse power engine, can cut, with perfect ease, 10,000 feet of lumber a day, and, if necessary, could greatly exceed that quantity.

GEORGE PAGE,

West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

Pamphlets containing cuts with descriptions of the above named machines, can be had on application (if by letter post paid) to the subscriber, or to Mr. S. Sands, at the office of the American Farmer.

Sept. 1 1842

LIME FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

Having accumulated a large stock of first quality Oyster Shell Lime, at my kilns on the Potomac River, I beg to offer to the Farmers and Planters generally, and more especially to those who are anxious to improve their lands, and have been deterred from doing so by the scarcity of money and low prices of their produce, that I will sell them Lime, delivered on board of vessels at the kilns, either at Lancaster's Tide Mill, near the mouth of the Wicomico River; Lower Cedar Point, or Pickawaxin Creek, at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cents per bushel, payable March 1st, 1844, (if ordered, deliverable between this date and 1st of August next,) or I will deliver it on the above terms, charging in addition the customary freight, which must in all cases be cash. Orders addressed to me, at Milton Hill Post Office, Charles County, Md., will receive prompt attention from

WM. M. DOWNING.

do 25

LIME FOR SALE.

A handsome thorough bred DURHAM BULL, about 5 or 7 months old, from very superior stock. Price \$65, deliverable in Baltimore—Apply to SAM. SANDS.

FOR SALE—THE DEVON COW BLOSSOM, which took a premium at the late Fair of the Baltimore County Society—she is 4 years old this Spring, has a beautiful bull calf, a fine black and white, and is represented as a fine milker. Apply to SAM. SANDS, Farmer office.

TO AGRICULTURISTS AND OTHERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER, with the assistance of WM. BAER, Esq., Practical Chemist and Agriculturist, will analyze Soils, Minerals, Earths and Waters.

AGRICULTURISTS can have their soils visited and analyzed by the year or single analysis.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES can be accommodated with a course or single lecture on AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY by WM. BAER. Apply at JAMES W. SCOTT'S Drug and Chemical Store,

Feb. 8 1841 150 Baltimore street.

FOR SALE.

A fresh young COW, out of a ♀ Devon and ♂ Durham Cow, and a fine milker, by a full blood Holstein bull—she is a very fine milker for her age, being now 27 months old, and is of a large size—Price \$25. Apply to S. SANDS.

Feb. 8

CATALOGUE OF DURHAM CATTLE, FOR SALE BY SAMUEL CANBY of Wilmington, Del.

BULLS.

No. 1.—WASHINGTON IRVING—roan—calved May 4th, 1837, bred by J. Whitaker, Esq., and imported by Col. J. H. Powell; was got by Colossus, (1847) dam Superior, by Gambier (2046) a son of Bertram, (imported by Col. Powel, and sold for \$1000,) & dam Splendour, by Anson (1639) &c.

No. 2.—ROMEO—white—calved May 16th, 1840; got by Maxwell, (who was bred and sent to America by Mr. Whitaker,) dam the celebrated Cow Blossom (who gave 36 qts. milk per day,) by Fox's Regent, g. dam imported Leonora, &c.

No. 3.—ALBERT—roan—calved April 12th, 1841, by Washington Irving, (No. 1) dam Blossom (the same as above.)

BULL CALVES.

No. 4.—PRINCE—roan—calved Nov. 2d, 1841; by Washington Irving (No. 1) dam Louis (No. 4.)

No. 5.—BOZ—white—calved July 4th, 1842, by Washington Irving (No. 1) dam Daphne 2d (No. 1.)

COWS.

No. 1.—DAPHNE 2d—roan—calved in 1835; got by Emperor, dam Daphne; g. dam Coquette, (bred by Col. Powel,) gr. g. dam Fairy; gr. gr. g. dam Prize, &c.

No. 2.—BEAUTY—red and white—calved in 1836; got by Bertram 2d; dam York Belle by Emperor; g. dam Martha, (bred by Col. Powel,) by Wye Comet; gr. g. dam imported Laura, &c.

No. 3.—MABEL—red and white—calved March 15th, 1839; got by Maxwell (see Bull No. 2.) dam Favorita, by Gardiner's Regent; g. dam White Face, by imported Regent, &c. Mabel has taken two premiums.

No. 4.—LOUISA—red—calved March 23d, 1839, by Defiance; dam Daphne 2d (No. 1.) Defiance was got by Bertram 2d, dam Ruby 2d; g. dam Ruby. Louisa has taken two premiums, and has now a very fine Bull calf.

No. 5.—ANNIE—roan—calved August 12th, 1840; got by Maxwell; dam Daphne 2d.

No. 6.—LADY—roan—calved June 25th, 1841; got by Washington Irving, dam Beauty (No. 2.)

No. 7.—ELLEN—roan—calved May 31st, 1842; by Washington Irving (No. 1) dam Beauty, (No. 2.)

Further particulars can be had by applying to Mr. Canby, at Wilmington, Del.—or to Samuel Sands, office of the American Farmer, Baltimore, Md.

FOR SALE,

THE CELEBRATED CANADIAN STALLION MINGO CHIEF.

MINGO CHIEF was five years old last spring, near 15 hands high, of a rich brown colour, perfectly formed for speed and action, goes all gaits naturally, and is very fast under the saddle. The sire of Mingo Chief (grandson of the famous trotting-horse Beppo, and many other celebrated trotters and racers;) has racked his miles in 2-30. The dam of Mingo Chief was pure Canadian, and could trot a mile in 3 minutes without training. Mingo Chief was selected during the summer of 1841, in the neighborhood of Montreal, (by a gentleman experienced in these matters,) as being the best horse no could find to cross upon the stock of this part of the country for the production of Saddle Horses.

Address JOHN P. E. STANLEY, Baltimore, Md.

Or apply at No. 50, Calvert street. feb 8

DEVON STOCK FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN.

A gentleman near this city being overstocked, and not wishing to winter so many cattle as he has now on hand, offers for sale the following blooded animals at the prices annexed—

1 full blooded Devon Bull, 18 months old; 2 full bred Devon Heifers, one 15, the other 20 months old, all represented as handsome well formed animals, and in fine order—The three will be sold for \$100.

Also a Bull and Heifer 8 months old, and a Heifer 14 mos. old, also full bred Devon, the three for \$75.

Apply at this office to feb 8 S. SANDS.

FOR SALE—TWO DURHAM BULLS,

Raised by one of the first breeders in New England; who represents them as "first rate full blood animals, 3 years old last Fall; are excellent workers, having done for more than a year as much work on my farm as any yoke of 6 year old oxen; one is a dark red, the other a roan; they will thus suit a farmer for his ordinary farm work, and also serve his cows. I exhibited the yoke at the Fair of the American Institute, in New York, last Fall; they were much noticed, and I was awarded a premium on them." They will be sold for \$150 the yoke, deliverable at Baltimore or any other city along the coast. Apply to feb 8 S. SANDS.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

The subscriber proposes to deliver a course of lectures in Baltimore, on practical Agriculture and Chemical principles; and if sufficient encouragement should be offered, a Cabinet of Soils and minerals, to be collected from every county in the State will be arranged for the use of the subscribers.

TERMS.

For attending lectures and room for one year,	\$5,00
With the privilege of asking questions and having two specimens of soils, analyzed during the year,	10,00
For examining a farm and analyzing the soils and giving opinion thereof for one year,	20,00

Payable within the year.

The subscriber offers to Agriculturists and Teachers of schools of the County, to give a course of Lectures, arrange a cabinet of soils and their analysis, (payable in one and two years,) for

Charge for examining without analysis,	\$900,00
Examining, analyzing two specimens, and opinion,	5,00
Examining and analyzing soils, and opinion—the analysis will be made without regard to numbers,	10,00

All communications addressed to the subscriber, S. W. corner of Pratt and Sharp streets, Baltimore, will meet with attention.

jan 18 4t W. BAER.

EASTMAN'S NEWLY INVENTED PLOUGH WITH CONCAVE LANDSIDE, AND DOUBLE SHARE.

The subscriber has just invented PLOUGH, with the above named peculiarities, viz: with a concave Landside and double share. The advantages to be derived from these improvements are expected to be as follows:—1st. That it will be kept in repair at considerably less expense than other Ploughs in use:—2d. That it will run more level either in deep or shallow ploughing:—3d. He believes that it will run much lighter to man and horses than any other Plough in use. With these advantages they are offered to the public, and if they are not realized to the purchasers after two days use, or they are not satisfied with them, they are requested to return them and receive their money back. The only size I can furnish at present is a large two horse Plough, the size of the Davis' 10 inch, as made by me. J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, between Charles and Hanover sts.

BARNABY & MOOERS' PATENT SIDE-HILL & LEVEL LAND PLOUGH.

To which was been awarded the following and several other Premiums, viz.—By the American Institute, at their Ploughing Match at Newark, N. J. 1842, the First Premium, a Silver Cup; and at their Annual Ploughing-Match for 1841, at Sing Sing, N. Y. a Gold Medal for the best work done, lightest draught, and best principle of construction.—answering for "general purposes." The N. York State Agricultural Society, awarded it an Extra Premium of \$50, at their Annual Ploughing-Match at Syracuse for 1841.

The following are its advantages over the Common Plough, viz.—1st. Ease of Draught.—2d. Perfection of Work.—3d. Strength and Durability.—4th. All Dead Furrows may be prevented, as the Furrows can all be turned one way—5th. Any width of Furrows may be turned, between 8 1/2 inches, by moving the catches in the cross piece towards the handles for a wide Furrow,—and towards the centre for a narrow one—6th. Placing the beam in the centre of the cross-piece, makes it a "Double Mould-Board Plough," turning a Furrow both ways at the same time,—answering for Groat-Ridging, Ploughing between Corn and Potatoes, or any any crop cultivated in rows or drills,—and for Digging Potatoes.

The subscribers having purchased the right to Manufacture the above celebrated Ploughs, for the State of Maryland, are now prepared to furnish Farmers with the same,—and they pledge themselves to the Public, to manufacture this Plough in the Very Best Manner, both as to materials and workmanship. All Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Price as Follows, (adding Transportation.)—No. 2, 45lb. at \$7. No. 3, wt. 70 lbs. \$10—No. 4, 80 lbs. \$11—No. 5, 90 lbs. \$12. Extra edge, 50 Cents. For Cultivator, if added, laid with steel, \$1.50. Wheel, \$1.50. Shin Pieces, 12½ Cents.

DENWEADS & DANIELS, corner Monument and North sts. who having purchased Mott & Co's interest, are now sole owners. B. H. WILSON, No. 52, Calvert st. 1 door below Lombard, is Agent for the sale of the above Plough. Baltimore, Nov 23, 1842

MILLWRIGHTING, PATTERN & MACHINE MAKING

By the subscriber, York, near Light st. Baltimore, who is prepared to execute orders in the above branches of business at the shortest notice, and warrants all mills, &c. planned and executed by him to operate well.

Murray's Corn and Cob Crushers for hand power
Do. by horse power, from 6 to 12 bushels per hour, \$50 to \$100

Corn Shellers, shelling from 30 to 300 bushels an hour, 15 to 25

Portable and Stationary Horse Powers 75 to 150

Self sharpening hand Mills, a superior article, 12 to 20

Cylinder Straw and Oat cutters, 2 knives, 20 to 35

Mill, carry log, and other Screws, 2 small Steam Engines 3 to 4

horse power. Any other machine built to order.

Patent rights for sale for the Endless Carriage for gang Saw Mills, a good invention.

Orders for crushers can be left with any of the following agents: Thos. Denny, Seedsman, Baltimore; J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C.; Calvin Wing, Norfolk; S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber, JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.

May 28 IV

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has for sale at his Plaster and Bone Mill on Hughes street, south side of the Basin, GROUND PLASTER, GROUND BONES, OYSTER SHELL & STONE LIME, and LEACHED ASHES, all of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and at prices to suit the times.

Vessels loading at his wharf with any of the above articles, will not be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage.
\$6.00

WM. TREGO, Baltimore.

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order as the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH, corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20 Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

Manufactured and for sale by A. G. MOTT & CO. South east corner of Ensor and Forests st. near the Bel-air market, Old Town, Baltimore,

Being the only agents for this state, are still manufacturing WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED COMPOSITION CAST PLOUGH, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, and to which was awarded the palm of excellence at the Govanstown meeting over the \$100 Premium Plough, Prouty's of Philadelphia, and Davis' of Baltimore, and which took the premium for several years at the Chester Co. Pa. fair—This plough is so constructed as to turn either end of the point when one wears dull—it is made of composition metal, warranted to stand stony or rocky land as well as steel wrought shares—in the wear of the mould board there is a piece of casting screwed on; by renewing this piece of metal, at the small expense of 25 or 50 cts. the mould board or plough will last as long as a half dozen of the ordinary ploughs. They are the most economical plough in use—We are told by numbers of the most eminent farmers in the state that they save the expense of \$10 a year in each plough. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest will do well by calling and examining for himself. We always keep on hand a supply of Ploughs and composition Castings—Price of a 1-horse Plough \$5; for 2 or more horses, \$10.

We also make to order other Ploughs of various kinds.

MOTT'S IMPROVED LARGE WHEAT FAN, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills and at Govanstown, as good an article as there is in this country—prices from \$22 to \$25.

A CORN SHELLER that will shell as fast as two men will throw in, and leave scarcely a grain on the cob nor break a cob, by manual power; price \$17.

CULTIVATORS with patent teeth, one of the best articles for the purpose in use, for cotton, corn and tobacco price \$4, extract of oil of 16 t.

HARROWS of 3 kinds, from 7 to \$12.

GRAIN CRADLES of the best kind, \$4.

HARVEST TOOLS, &c.

Thankful for past favors we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same.

ja 26 tf

CORN SHELLERS, CRUSHERS, STRAW CUTTERS, &c. &c.

Prices reduced in proportion to the present rate of labour and materials.

The subscribers offer for Sale, Goldsborough's Corn Sheller and Husking Machine,—warranted to shell or husk and shell 700 bushels of Corn per day by the power of two Horses.

Baldwin's Corn Sheller with blower attached.—This machine with the power of two horses will shell and clean ready for market 400 bushels of corn per day.

Baldwin's Corn & Cob Crusher,—warranted to grind 25 or 30 bushels of Corn & Cob per hour, and put in fine order for feeding stock. This is the most durable, simple in construction, and most powerful of any Crusher made in this Country, and best adapted for extensive farming establishments. The power of two horses is required to drive it.

Saw Cutters, Cylindrical Improved—There are four sizes of these machines, which combine all the late improvements;—400 to 2000 bushels of hay, straw, cornstalks, &c. can be cut by them per day. Also, common Treadle, Evans' patent, and several other kinds STRAW CUTTERS, at low prices.

IN STORE,

Horse Powers, 2 sizes Threshing Machines, do Vegetable Cutters

Fanning Mills, 2 sizes Choms, 3 sizes Lime Spreaders

Grindstones, hung on friction rollers

Garden and Field SEEDS, a large and general assortment TREES and PLANTS do do

CATALOGUES of the above furnished gratis, giving prices and description of each machine—also directions for planting seeds, trees, &c.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr. and CO.

Manufacturers & Seedsmen, 60 Light st.

FOR SALE—SHEEP AND HOGS.

Two Bucks, NEW LEICESTER breed, 1 year old this coming spring—and one Ewe, same breed, 2 years old. Also, 2 pairs of SOUTH DOWN Sheep, about 2 years old. Price for the Rams, \$20—for the Ewes, \$15.

Also, 2 very superior SOWS, of the pure BERKSHIRE breed, selected for breeders, one 7, the other 8 mos. old, just been put to Gorsuch's imported boar Prince. Price \$15 each. Apply to Jan. 11

S. SANDS.